



考试科目: 高等数学(上) A 开课单位: 数学系
 考试时长: 150 分钟 命题教师: 王融 等

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
分值	15 分	15 分	6 分	8 分	6 分	6 分	6 分	6 分	16 分	6 分
题号	11	12								
分值	5 分	5 分								

本试卷共 12 道大题, 满分 100 分. (考试结束后请将试卷、答题本、草稿纸一起交给监考老师)

注意: 本试卷里的中文为直译 (即完全按英文字面意思直接翻译), 所有数学词汇的定义请参照教材 (Thomas' Calculus, 13th Edition) 中的定义。如果其中有些数学词汇的定义不同于中文书籍 (比方说同济大学的高等数学教材) 里的定义, 以教材 (Thomas' Calculus, 13th Edition) 中的定义为准。

1. (15 pts) Determine whether the following statements are **true** or **false**? No justification is necessary.

- (1) If $k > 0$, then $\ln^{100} x < x^{0.0001} < 2^{kx}$ for sufficiently large x .
- (2) If f is continuous on \mathbf{R} , then $\int_0^a f(a-x) dx = \int_0^a f(x) dx$.
- (3) If the graph of a differentiable function $f(x)$ is concave up on an open interval (a, b) , then $f(x)$ has a local minimum value at a point $c \in (a, b)$ if and only if $f'(c) = 0$.
- (4) If $|f(x)|$ is continuous at $x = a$, then so is $(f(x))^2$.
- (5) Suppose that $f(a) = g(a) = 0$, that f and g are differentiable on an open interval I containing a , and that $g'(x) \neq 0$ on I if $x \neq a$. If $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ does not exist, then neither does $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$.

2. (15pts) **Multiple Choice Questions:** (only one correct answer for each of the following questions.)

- (1) If $g(x)$ is one-to-one, and $g(1) = 3$, $g(3) = 1$, $g'(1) = 4$, $g'(3) = 28$, then $(g^{-1})'(3) =$
 (A) $\frac{1}{4}$. (B) $\frac{1}{28}$. (C) $\frac{1}{3}$. (D) 4 .
- (2) Let $c > 0$. How many real roots are there for the equation $x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x + c = 0$?
 (A) 0. (B) 1. (C) 2. (D) 3.

- (3) Suppose $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = a$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = b$, then $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (f(x - \sin x) + 2f(x^2 + x)) =$
 (A) $a + 2b$. (B) $b + 2a$. (C) $3a$. (D) $3b$.
- (4) If $f(x) = \frac{\ln|x|}{|x-1|} \sin x$, then the function $f(x)$ has
 (A) 1 removable discontinuity and 1 jump discontinuity.
 (B) 2 removable discontinuities.
 (C) 1 removable discontinuity and 1 infinite discontinuity.
 (D) 2 jump discontinuities.
- (5) Let $f(x)$ be a continuous function, and a is a nonzero constant. Which of the following function is an odd function ?
 (A) $\int_a^x \left(\int_0^u tf(t^2) dt \right) du$. (B) $\int_0^x \left(\int_a^u f(t^3) dt \right) du$.
 (C) $\int_0^x \left(\int_a^u tf(t^2) dt \right) du$. (D) $\int_a^x \left(\int_0^u (f(t))^2 dt \right) du$.

3. (6 pts) If the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} a \cdot \sin x, & x \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \\ 1 + b \cdot \tan x, & \frac{\pi}{4} < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

is differentiable at $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$, find the values of a and b .

4. (8 pts) Evaluate the following limits.

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^{-1} x - x}{x \tan^2 x}.$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x + 100)^{100x}}{x^{100x}}.$$

5. (6 pts) Find the area of the region enclosed by the curve $y = |x^2 - 4|$ and $y = \frac{x^2}{2} + 4$.

6. (6 pts) The graph of the equation $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = 1$ is an astroid. Find the area of the surface generated by revolving the curve about the x -axis.

7. (6 pts) The point $P(a, b)$ lies on the curve $l : (y - x)^3 = y + x$, and the slope of the tangent line of l at $P(a, b)$ is 3. Find the values of a and b .

8. (6 pts) Find $f'(2)$ if $f(x) = e^{g(x)}$ and $g(x) = \int_2^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \frac{t}{1+t^4} dt$.

9. (16 pts) Evaluate the integrals.

$$(1) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+e^x}}.$$

$$(2) \int \frac{3x+6}{(x-1)^2(x^2+x+1)} dx.$$

$$(3) \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \tan^2 x \sec x dx.$$

$$(4) \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x-x^2|}} dx.$$

10. (6 pts) An 1600-L tank is half full of fresh water; i.e., contains 800-L of fresh water. At the time $t = 0$, a solution containing 0.0625 kg/L of salt runs into the tank at the rate of 16 L/min, and the mixture is pumped out of the tank at the rate of 8 L/min. At the time the tank is full, how many kilograms of salt will it contain ?

11. (5 pts) $f(x)$ is differentiable, and $f'(x) > 0$ on $(0, +\infty)$. Let $F(x) = \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^1 xf(u) du + \int_1^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{f(u)}{u^2} du$.

- (1) Identify the open intervals on which $F(x)$ is decreasing and the open intervals on which $F(x)$ is increasing.
- (2) Find the open intervals on which the graph of $y = F(x)$ is concave up and the open intervals on which it is concave down.
12. (5 pts) Let g be a function that is differentiable throughout an open interval containing the origin. Suppose g has the following properties:

- (i) $g(x+y) = \frac{g(x)+g(y)}{1-g(x)g(y)}$ for all real numbers x, y , and $x+y$ in the domain of g .
- (ii) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} g(h) = 0$.
- (iii) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(h)}{h} = 1$.

Find $g(x)$.

一、(15分) 判断题：

- (1) 若 $k > 0$, 那么对充分大的 x , 必有 $\ln^{100} x < x^{0.0001} < 2^{kx}$. ✓
- (2) 若函数 $f(x)$ 在 \mathbf{R} 上连续, 那么 $\int_0^a f(a-x) dx = \int_0^a f(x) dx$. ✓
- (3) 若可微函数 $f(x)$ 的图形在开区间 (a, b) 上是上凹的, 那么 $f(x)$ 在一点 $c \in (a, b)$ 处取得局部极小值当且仅当 $f'(c) = 0$.
- (4) 若函数 $|f(x)|$ 在 $x = a$ 处连续, 则 $(f(x))^2$ 在 $x = a$ 处也连续. ✓
- (5) 设 $f(a) = g(a) = 0$, 函数 f 和 g 在包含 a 的一个开区间 I 上可微, 且对任意 $x \in I$, 只要 $x \neq a$, 必有 $g'(x) \neq 0$. 如果极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ 不存在, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ 也不存在. X

二、(15分) 单项选择题：

A

- (1) 若 $g(x)$ 是一对一的函数, 且 $g(1) = 3, g(3) = 1, g'(1) = 4, g'(3) = 28$, 则 $(g^{-1})'(3) =$
- (A) $\frac{1}{4}$. (B) $\frac{1}{28}$. (C) $\frac{1}{3}$. (D) 4.

B

- (2) 设 $c > 0$, 方程 $x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x + c = 0$ 有多少个实根?
- (A) 0. (B) 1. (C) 2. (D) 3.

C

- (3) 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = a, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = b$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (f(x - \sin x) + 2f(x^2 + x)) =$
- (A) $a + 2b$. (B) $b + 2a$. (C) $3a$. (D) $3b$.

D

- (4) 设函数 $f(x) = \frac{\ln|x|}{|x-1|} \sin x$, 则 $f(x)$ 有
- (A) 1 个可去间断点, 1 个跳跃间断点. (B) 2 个可去间断点.

- (C) 1 个可去间断点, 1 个无穷间断点. (D) 2 个跳跃间断点.

- (5) 设 $f(u)$ 为连续函数, a 是非零常数, 则为奇函数的是

(A) $\int_a^x \left(\int_0^u t f(t^2) dt \right) du$.

(B) $\int_0^x \left(\int_a^u f(t^3) dt \right) du$.

(C) $\int_0^x \left(\int_a^u t f(t^2) dt \right) du$.

(D) $\int_a^x \left(\int_0^u (f(t))^2 dt \right) du$.

三、(6分) 已知函数

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} a \cdot \sin x, & x \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \\ 1 + b \cdot \tan x, & \frac{\pi}{4} < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

在 $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 处可导, 求常数 a, b 的值.

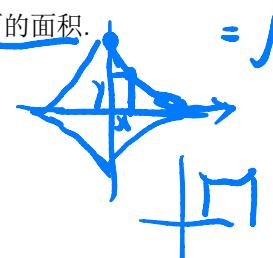
四、(8分) 求下列极限.

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{x \tan^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x^2} - 0}{\frac{1}{x^2} + 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-x^2}{3x^2+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+100)^{100x}}{x^{100x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1+\frac{100}{x})^{100x}}{x^{100x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1+\frac{100}{x})^{100x}}{e^{100x}} = e^{100}$$

五、(6分) 求夹在两条曲线 $y = |x^2 - 4|$ 和 $y = \frac{x^2}{2} + 4$ 之间的区域面积.

六、(6分) 方程 $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = 1$ 所对应的曲线为一个星形线. 求把此星形线绕 x 轴旋转所形成的旋转面的面积.



$S = 2\pi \int_0^2 y \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx$ 公式
这个放倒对称性!

$$x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = 1 \Rightarrow y^{\frac{2}{3}} = 1 - x^{\frac{2}{3}} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}}}{y^{\frac{1}{3}}} = -\frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}}}{\sqrt[3]{1-x^{\frac{2}{3}}}}$$

$$A_{AB} = \frac{12\pi}{5} \times 2 = \frac{12\pi}{5}$$

$$3(y-x)^2 \left(\frac{dy}{dx} - 1\right) = \frac{dy}{dx} + 1 \quad (y-x)^2 = \frac{2}{3}$$

七、(6分) 点 P 在曲线 $l: (y-x)^3 = y+x$ 上, 且 l 在 P 处的切线斜率为 3, 求点 P 的坐标.

八、(6分) 设 $f(x) = e^{g(x)}$, 这里 $g(x) = \int_2^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \frac{t}{1+t^4} dt$. 求 $f'(2)$.

九、(16分) 计算积分.

$$(1) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+e^x}}.$$

$$(2) \int \frac{3x+6}{(x-1)^2(x^2+x+1)} dx.$$

$$(3) \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \tan^2 x \sec x dx.$$

$$(4) \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x-x^2|}} dx.$$

十、(6分) 一个容积为1600升的蓄水池装有800升的水. 在时间 $t=0$, 浓度为每升 0.0625 公斤的盐水以每分钟 16 升的速度流入蓄水池, 同时混合液以每分钟 8 升的速度被抽出蓄水池. 请问: 当蓄水池正好装满混合液的那一刻, 蓄水池内含有多少公斤的盐?

充分利用条件

十一、(5分) 设函数 $f(x)$ 在区间 $(0, +\infty)$ 上可导, 且对任意 $x \in (0, +\infty)$, 都有 $f'(x) > 0$. 定义

$$\text{函数 } F(x) = \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^1 xf(u) du + \int_1^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{f(u)}{u^2} du.$$

$$F'(x) = \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^1 f(u) du - \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)x + \left(-\frac{1}{x^3}\right) f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)x^2$$

$$= \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^1 f(u) du + \left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$\text{when } \frac{1}{x} < 1 \quad 1 > u > \frac{1}{x} \quad 1 - u > 0 \quad \frac{1}{x} > 1 \quad 1 - u > 0$$

$$(2) \text{求函数 } y = F(x) \text{ 的图形的凹凸区间 (即上凹、下凸的开区间).}$$

$$= \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^1 f(u) du - \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{x} f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

十二、(5分) 设函数 g 在一个包含原点的开区间上有定义且可微, 并且 g 有下列性质:

$$(i) \text{对任意在 } g \text{ 的定义域内的实数 } x, y \text{ 和 } x+y, \text{ 满足 } g(x+y) = \frac{g(x)+g(y)}{1-g(x)g(y)}.$$

$$(ii) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} g(h) = 0.$$

$$(iii) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(h)-0}{h} = 1.$$

求 $g(x)$.

$$g(0)=0 \\ g'(0)=1$$

$$g(x+y) = \frac{g(x)+g(y)}{1-g(x)g(y)}$$

$$g'(x+y) = \frac{g'(x)+g'(y)}{(1-g(x)g(y))^2}$$

$$x=0 \quad g'(y) = \frac{g'(0)+g'(y)g(0)^2}{(1-g(0)g(y))^2}$$

$$g'(y) = 1+g(y)^2$$

$$\frac{d(g(y))}{dy} = 1+g(y)^2$$